Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 20, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1792. [Whole No. 432.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 8.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	3 73	4
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90	100
——Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		1 20
——Cogniac	1 26	1 33
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 33
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		14
——New England		11
——Oak	9	10
——Merchantable pine	16	17
——Sap, do.		8
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Briminſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		3 33
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		8
—— Country ditto	6	7
—— Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		11
——Dipped		10
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	17	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 20
Cocoa pr. cwt.		13 67
Coffee pr. lb.	18	19
Coal pr. buſhel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	26	40
Currants		13
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.	40	44
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		5 18
——Common,		4 80
——Bur middlings, beſt		3 75
——Meal, Indian		2 50
——ditto Rye,		2 40
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.		1
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 67
Do. pr. gall.		80
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per cwt.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		8
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	93	95
——Rye		54
——Oats		26
——Indian corn		44
——Barley		90
——— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		3
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	11
Hops		27
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 33
——Carolina	60	1
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.		3 47
——Bar pr. ton,		82 66
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		96
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 66
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		24
Mace pr. lb.	7 33	7 67
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9
———ſecond quality		6 67
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	67
Molaſſes pr. gall.	44	50
Muſtard per. lb.		87
———flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.	65	67
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr. caſe,		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		16 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	24	26
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,	11	11 67
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		37
Pimento		16
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3
Ditto pr. box		4
Rice pr. cwt.	2 50	2 67
Roſin pr. barrel	2 33	2 67
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon	1 18	1 22
——Antigua		1
——Windward	93	1
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13 33	14
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto		140
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		20
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		30
——— No. II.		28
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		26
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,		15
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	13	15 67
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	33	37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel	24	27
——Liverpool		29
——Cadiz	23	24
——Liſbon	25	27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12	13 33
Ditto Live Oak,	15 33	16 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	2 33	2 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	12	13 33
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		29
——White Oak hogſhead,		19 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		10
——Heading		26 67
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.	3 60	3 73
————inferior	2 67	3
————old		4 67
——Rappahannock	2 50	3
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,	2 7	3
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	67
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	31	33
Tallow, refined, per bl.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	106 67	200
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	110	124
—— Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. ſterl.	453 33
——— at 60 days	450 67
——— at 90 days	448
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	40
——— 90 days,	39
Government bills, drawn at 10 days, per 11 guilders,	none at market.

On the uſes that may be made of Coutchouc, Elaſtic Gum, or Indian Rubber, in Arts and Manufactures, with an account of the manner of obtaining and manufacturing it.

(CONCLUDED.)

6th. AEROSTATION is now nearly at a ſtand; but it is wonderful that no one ever perceived the uſe that might have been made of this ſubſtance for that purpoſe. No kind of ſilk, or other light ſubſtance could ever be found, that poſſeſſed the ſmalleſt degree of elaſticity; by conſequence, when they aſcended into the higher regions, the expanſion of the gas was in danger of burſting the globe; it was therefore neceſſary to leave it open below to guard againſt that accident. A globe of coutchouc would have poſſeſſed the quality here wanted; it would have expanded as the circumſtances of the caſe required; and while it was perfectly tight, to prevent the involuntary eſcape of the ſmalleſt quantity, it would have adapted itſelf in ſize to every variation of circumſtances. It is true, the retentive power of this ſubſtance, when very thin, has never yet been aſcertained by experience; but there is reaſon to believe it is very great.

7th. As this ſubſtance is inflamable, and burns with a bright flame without requiring any wick, it might be employed perhaps with great economy as torches or flambeaux. Solid balls have alſo been made of it, that are light, and of an amazing degree of elaſticity; but what uſeful purpoſe could be made of theſe, does not at preſent appear. It might alſo be moulded into the form of riding whips, and would probably anſwer that purpoſe admirably well; and after they were wore out, they might be employed as torches.

8th. As a material for chirurgical purpoſes, it might be employed on many occaſions. *Catheters* have already been made of it, after having been diſſolved in æther, that have been found to anſwer the purpoſe wanted, and to occaſion much leſs irritation in the parts than thoſe of any other ſort that have yet been tried; but the great price, when thus manufactured, prevents them from coming into general uſe. The little bottles, when applied to the breaſts of women diſtreſſed with ſore nipples, can be ſo managed, as to occaſion a more gentle ſuction than can be effected any other way, and have therefore afforded very great relief. In ſhort, the variety of uſes to which they might be applied, as bags for injecting or for ſucking, are too numerous, to admit of being here ſo much as pointed at.

9th. *Elaſtic ſprings.* In all caſes where a ſpring is wanted to act by its *contractile* power, no ſubſtance can be conceived more proper, than that of which we now ſpeak, eſpecially in cold climates; and there are innumerable caſes in which it might be employed in this manner with the happieſt effect, in various kinds of machinery.

10th. It is many years ſince Dr. Bergius at Stockholm, made ſome experiments on this ſubſtance in Papin's digeſter: By ſubjecting it in that way to an intenſe degree of heat, it is ſaid to have been converted into a hard, elaſtic, horn-like ſubſtance. I have not heard that theſe experiments have been repeated; but if upon farther trial, this ſhall be found to be invariably the reſult, it would extend the utility of this ſubſtance, far beyond the limits we have hitherto thought of; but in the ſtate of uncertainty that at preſent prevails on that head, it would be improper ſo ſay more.

I might go on at this rate for many pages together, pointing out various other uſes to which it might be applied; but I ſhall content myſelf with ſpecifying one other only.

Geographical globes are at preſent an article of great expence, eſpecially when of ſuch a ſize, as to admit of exhibiting a tolerable view of the earth's ſurface. Theſe could be made of coutchouc of any ſize required, at a very moderate expence. The ſavages of America whom our philoſophers repreſent as deſtitute of every mental endowment, will teach us the way of proceeding.

The little bottles we import from thence, are formed upon moulds of clay dried in the ſun. When the coutchouc has hardened on the ſurface by the proceſs already deſcribed, a little water is introduced at the mouth of the bottle, which gradually ſoftens the clay, and in time allows it to be waſhed entirely out of it. A globe of clay might be eaſily moulded of any dimenſions required, leaving at one of the poles a ſmall protuberance for a little neck. This ball, when dry, might be covered with coutchouc till it acquired the thickneſs required; and for the purpoſe here wanted, this might be very thin. The clay might then be waſhed out, ſo as to leave it empty. The remainder of the proceſs might be here deſcribed, were I not afraid of encroaching too much on the patience of the reader.

It now only remains, I ſhould give the reader ſome notices concerning the tree that produces this ſingular ſubſtance.

In no one inſtance that I know has the inattention of mankind to uſeful improvements been more conſpicuous, than with reſpect to the object of our preſent diſcuſſion. It is not much leſs than ſixty years ſince Mr. de la Condamine firſt made known to Europeans this ſingular ſubſtance, which poſſeſſes qualities that obviouſly render it one of the moſt uſeful bodies that hath ever come to the knowledge of man for many important purpoſes in life; yet the culture of the plant which affords it, has been, till this moment, entirely neglected by every European nation; nor do I believe, that ever a ſingle ſeed of it was planted by one perſon in the univerſe.

The tree which yields this juice is large and ſtately. Its trunk is uſually about 60 feet in height, and from two to three feet diameter. It grows naturally in Brazil, in French Guiana, and in ſeveral other provinces of South America, and alſo in China, as it is ſuppoſed. It is called by the natives *Hevea*, and Mr. Aublet has preſerved that name. He calls it *Hevea Guianenſis*. It is the *Pao Scringa*, act. Paris, an. 1751. *Jatropha foliis ternatis ellipticis integerrimis ſubtus canis longe petiolatis. Lin.*—The form of its leaves, and botanical characteriſtics, will be well underſtood by the plate. Its ſeed is a nut, of a pleaſing taſte, very much reſembling that of a filbert, and much eſteemed by the natives. The tree grows very freely, and might doubtleſs be eaſily reared, were ſeeds brought hither for that purpoſe, either in ſome of the rocky parts of our Weſt-India iſlands, or the Cape Verd iſlands, or along the coaſts of Africa, where there are ſuch extenſive tracts of uninhabited country laid waſte by the depopulation that our deſtructive trade in ſlaves occaſions. What a difference would there be in the ſtate of the inhabitants of that unhappy country, were they to be taught to cultivate the arts of peace, and to enrich themſelves by induſtrious labour, inſtead of thoſe cruel wars fomented by our miſerable trade in ſlaves. Could this juice be had in abundance ſo near to Europe, it might be ſent here in its fluid ſtate in cloſe caſks or bottles, ſo as to be here manufactured for the purpoſes it were fitted to anſwer.

Several other trees in thoſe regions afford juices approaching to the nature of the coutchouc, though differing from it in certain reſpects, which might be applied to other uſes in life; but an account of theſe ſhall be reſerved for another occaſion.

[CIRCULAR.]

Philadelphia, 3d Auguſt, 1792.

SIR,

BY the incloſed copy of the minutes of the proceedings of a general meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, you will perceive, that the citizens are deſirous to obtain information, "of the ſenſe of the people in the different parts of the ſtate, reſpecting the characters proper to be nominated as Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States; and that they have committed to us, the taſk of endeavoring to collect the materials, on which their judgment and choice, in this important buſineſs, may be fairly, independently, and ſatisfactorily exerciſed.

We are ſolicitous, ſir, to diſcharge ſo honorable and ſo ſacred a truſt, with diligence and impartiality; and, relying upon the aſſiſtance of every virtuous and candid freeman, we believe it practicable to accompliſh the object of our appointment, without exciting ſuſpicion, or meriting reproach.

The purpoſe of our appointment, indeed you will readily obſerve, is merely miniſterial, with a view to collect neceſſary information. We are not delegated to deliberate upon the ſubject of the election; to admit, or to reject, the names of the Candidates; to declare the ſenſe of the people; or to frame a Ticket: all that we are authorized to do (all that we have undertaken, or mean to do, on the preſent occaſion) is to obtain a liſt of the various characters, whom the Citizens of every denomination, and in every part of the ſtate, deem to be qualified for Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States: and to ſubmit this liſt, without the influence of a ſelection, or a comment, to the deliberate conſideration, and unbiaſſed ſuffrages of the People.

It is proper, however, at the ſame time, to add, that no anonymous communications will be noticed.

Permit us, then, ſir, to requeſt, that you will, as expeditiouſly as you can, communicate, by letter addreſſed to the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, the names of the perſons (particularly thoſe in your neighbourhood) who, according to your own opinion, and the opinions of the inhabitants of the county in which you reſide, ought to be preferred at the enſuing election of *thirteen Repreſentatives* in Congreſs, and *fifteen Electors* of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

We are, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servants.

THOMAS M'KEAN,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
A. J. DALLAS,
JOHN BARCLAY,
HILARY BAKER,
JARED INGERSOLL.

To ——— ———,

of the county of ——.

☞ The Printers of newſpapers throughout the ſtate, are requeſted to publiſh the above letter; and communications, upon the ſubject to which it relates, will be welcome from every citizen of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties.

A RECIPE FOR KILLING RATS.

In 1783, a premium of five guineas was given by the Dublin Society for the following recipe to kill Rats.

Take 1 quart of oat meal, 4 drops of oil of Rhodium, 1 grain of muſk, 2 nuts of nux vomica powdered. Mix the whole together, and place it where the rats frequent; continue to do ſo while they eat it, and it will ſoon deſtroy them, be they ever ſo numerous.

Time, ſays a late French writer, is univerſal property—to make good uſe of it, is the firſt of all riches.

Even thoſe who poſſeſs nothing, have an intereſt to ſee property protected; for viſible goods alone, ſuch as money, furniture, houſes, lands, &c. are not the only property—the love of labor, induſtry, are alſo funds of which the product is property; and this is perhaps the moſt valuable kind.

Foreign Affairs.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

DECREE OF THE POLISH NATION.

PUBLISHED MAY 11.

AS the true basis of a permanent Government consists in the common care of all the citizens, directed towards the general welfare, the damage and loss sustained in consequence of that care, ought equally to be defrayed by all; so that the general happiness of the country shall form the interest of each citizen, and the welfare of each citizen the interest of the whole community. Wishing thus by the general tie of patriotic zeal, for the common and mutual defence of the country, to unite all the inhabitants of the Polish State: We, the KING, with the consent of the States of the Diet, give the most solemn guarantee, that in case of an invasion of our frontiers by foreign troops, the devastation and diminution of the revenue, of the property of each individual, the dispersion of the farmers who are possessed of effects, and the loss sustained by the hostile burning of cities and villages, wherever they are situated, shall be indemnified by a fraternal contribution of the whole nation. For this end, after the cessation of the war, there shall be appointed and named, in the first Diet which shall be held, an extraordinary commission for a just examination and estimate of the damage sustained.—But testifying this regard for good citizens, we wish likewise to mark in the strongest manner, the difference which exists between them, and the degenerate sons of their country, and therefore, for the present, determine, that in case of an approaching war, every native of Poland who shall be convicted of a public crime according to the articles of the law of Comitial Judgments, or of an offence against the law, entitled, Declaration with respect to manifestos, shall not only be punished in his person according to the sentence of the law, but shall have his property confiscated to the public Treasury, and there it shall be preserved till the death of the criminal, to form a compensation for the damage above enumerated.

SCHLESTAT, May 8.

Messrs. Marquessac and Mahuet-Betainvillier, Captains; Corday and Baisragon, Lieutenants; and Mantelard, Subaltern, all of the 10th regiment of chasseurs now at Schlestat, deserted last night, and have carried the money entrusted to them for the pay of the troops.

MUNICH, May 9.

The Elector of Bavaria has again assured M. d'Assigny, Minister Plenipotentiary of France here, that it was his invariable determination never to deviate from a system of perfect neutrality.

NEUF-BRISACK, May 11.

The body of officers belonging to the 13th regiment of infantry, is almost totally regenerating. Officer-soldiers, who carry their titles on the point of their swords, have replaced those noblemen whose boast was family.

M. Poulet, colonel, and eleven of his adherents, have deserted.

COLMAR, May 12.

A Picket of Austrians, composed of 9 men, without accident, crossed the Rhine a few days since; they belonged to the regiment of Gemmingen.—Several more deserters from that body have joined our regiment of Salm Salm.

The sale of National property proceeds with astonishing success: A lot legally valued at 33,000 livres actually sold this day at upwards of 100,000 livres.

VALENCIENNES, May 18.

The sword was this day taken by Marshals Rochambeau and Luckner to Grenadier Pie, who received it at the hospital, where he lies ill of a fever, a numerous deputation from the whole army assisted at the ceremony. The grenadier having received the sword, held it up in view of those about him, and said—"See what a reward for good behaviour! my friends; we shall be invincible if we obey the orders of our officers, and adhere to an exact and severe discipline."

Though the officer who commanded the detachment at Bavey did not adhere to his instructions, his firm conduct and courage can but be admired. To undertake to resist with 80 men the attack of 3000, is an example of intrepidity which must give an high idea of French courage.

VIENNA, May 16.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager of Germany, whose health had been long declining, died yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock at noon.

FRANKFORT, May 27.

By the last letters from Italy we learn, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has, on account of the present war, declared all the ports in his kingdom to be neutral.

PARIS, May 21.

To give an idea of the excesses to which the hotheads are capable of running, who exhibit every day at the Jacobin club, it is only necessary to peruse the journals of that society of the 20th of May. It will there be seen, that M. Manuel, convicted, not of adding a wreath to the civic crown of Mirabeau, but of laying hold of some of the manuscripts of that great man, which belonged only to his heirs, has endeavored to divert the public attention by the most serious denunciations. What he said at the Jacobins on the 17th of May, follows:

"We still want men of the 14th of July.—True we have enemies on the frontiers; but the most dangerous are in the midst of Paris; and perhaps the tribunals wish to effect a counter-revolution, and begin to follow the footsteps of the tribunals of inquisition.

"Is it possible that the woman, who can most injure us by her character, her influence and intrigue, is not insulated during the war. She should withdraw to the Val de Grace: there she would enjoy that protection which is refused to no citizen. It is time to repeat in this society those important truths, which, in the brighter days, formed the spring of their actions."

That is, that this man has been so bold as to propose to separate the Queen from her husband; and this incredible piece of advice was applauded;—*Quousque tandem.....*

Extract of a letter from Rome, of the 2d of May.

"At an early hour yesterday morning, St. Peter's church was crowded with a general concourse of all the Frenchmen of distinction now in this city. The occasion was the pompous ceremony of the inauguration of the Abbe Maury, appointed Nuncio extraordinary to the Diet for the election of an Emperor. The Princesses Royal of France were also present at the ceremony; so that a spectator would have fancied himself in the King's chapel at Versailles. His Eminence Monseigneur Zelanda, secretary of state, consecrated the new Archbishop of Thebes. After the ceremony, he received several presents from the French Princesses, and a magnificent ROCHET from Cardinal Zelanda."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
May 19.

This day a Justice of the Peace for the quarter of Henry IV. named Lariviere, was brought before the bar of the Assembly, for breach of the privilege of three members, Messrs. Chabot, Bazyre and Merlin.

The sentiments of the Assembly were much divided on the occasion, and violent and tumultuous debates took place, which ended in absolute disorder.

It appears that Carra, in his paper, had announced a plan for carrying off the King, and had spoken of it as a certainty; he in it invited clubs to meet daily; and endeavored to persuade the citizens to sound the alarm and fly to arms. The Justice, in the line of his duty, issued a capias against Carra, to learn his proofs of this horrid conspiration. Carra said he had his proofs from Messrs. Chabot, Bazyre and Merlin. It then, he conceived, was his duty to examine these gentlemen; and first made a constitutional application to the Assembly to this effect, who decreed to pass to the order of the day, declaring that the course of justice should not be stopped.—They had accordingly been brought before the justice by a capias and examined. This was termed a breach of privilege, and the justice finally ordered to be sent to Orleans to stand his trial.

May 20.

This day the decree which sends Justice Lariviere to Orleans, was finally passed.

The committee of inspection from whom the proofs of the existence of an Austrian committee were said to come, were called upon for those proofs, and Mr. Brissot, one of its members, promised them in 3 days.

May 26.

Two letters were received from the minister of war; one gave a list of the names of the officers of Royal Allemand, Berchiny and Saxe, who had deserted, and the other was expressed in the following terms:

"Monsieur Le President,

"I this morning received dispatches from M. de la Fayette. I hasten to communicate them to you. The National Assembly will perceive, with pleasure, that the French soldiers have acquitted themselves with courage, notwithstanding what their detractors are pleased continually to say against them.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "SERVANS."

The letter enclosed a letter from M. de la Fayette, containing an account of the action at Florennes.—M. de la Fayette states the number of the enemy to have been double that of the French; that within two hours after the action, the French were in possession of the field of battle; and concludes—

"I cannot pay too high encomiums to M. de Gouvion, Crillon, Lallemande, Desmottes, De Gaule, Gazotte, Victor de la Tour-Meubourg, Blandeau, Champelloa, De Malcourt, and our other officers, subalterns, and soldiers. For five hours that the action lasted, *not one man quitted the ranks;* they preserved silence, coolness, and all the courage of the most experienced soldiers.

"I have reinforced the detachment of M. Gouvion—The enemy have not appeared again.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE.

"P. S. We had 24 killed, of whom three are officers; and 93 wounded, of whom five are officers."

May 28.

The sitting of this morning commenced with another account of the action at Florennes, agreeing in all its circumstances, and equally honorable to the soldiers with that given by M. de la Fayette.

LONDON, June 2.

At the Court of St. James's the 1st of June, 1792.

Present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty (being introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household) with the following address, which was read by Sir John William Rose, the Recorder.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly beseech your Majesty to accept our grateful thanks for the wisdom and benevolence evinced by your Royal proclamation for suppressing those seditious publications and criminal correspondencies, which may be productive of the most alarming and dangerous consequences.

Your faithful citizens venerate the constitution of this kingdom, as established by the glorious revolution, and improved on subsequent occasions, because it connects the honor of the Sovereign with the liberty and happiness of the subject; and their attachment is encreased from the consideration, that it contains the natural and regular means of advancing those objects with the change of times and improvement of circumstances.

We trust that the rest of your Majesty's subjects, enjoying with us the most abundant national happiness and prosperity under your Majesty's mild and auspicious government, will also with us duly estimate the value of those blessings, and unite in the firmest support of your Majesty's endavours to continue them, by preserving our excellent constitution from the dangers of speculative and impracticable theory.

Signed by order of Court,
WILLIAM RIX.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I receive, with the greatest satisfaction, this mark of your attachment to me, and to the government and constitution of the kingdom, as by law established; and my loyal city of London may always be assured of receiving from me every mark of attention and regard.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hand.

The king has been pleased to appoint William Lindsay, Esq. to be his majesty's secretary of embassy to the Most Christian King.

M. Bulgakow delivered on the 18th May, to the Diet of the Republic of Poland, a declaration against the new constitution by the Empress of Russia; it is very long, and states the reasons why she is forced to oppose herself to this Constitution by the arms which God and nature have put into her hands.

We have also the very wise and vigorous measures taken by the Diet for the defence of their liberties.

Thus war commences also by the despots of Europe against the Polish people, whose Revolution and Liberty have been accomplished not only without bloodshed, but with a most sacred regard to every private right, and even to every ancient prejudice!

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, with 216 members of both Houses of Parliament, brought up the Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and commons in Parliament assembled, on the late proclamation for preventing seditious writings, which the King, attended on the throne by the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, received graciously.

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor had an interview with the king, at St. James's, after presenting the address.

The proclamation tells us, that in case any of the citizens should suspect their neighbours of being seditiously disposed, or of taking measures to excite sedition, they shall give information to one of his Majesty's principle Secretary's of State;—but if we should have good cause for suspecting the Secretaries of State themselves, to whom are we to give the information?

Yesterday a protest against the address on the late Proclamation, this day presented to his Majesty, was entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, by Lord Lauderdale.

The war with France is the cause of much more apprehension in Germany than the Brussels Gazette would give reason to believe.

The following articles contain the most recent advices of the motions of Russia and Prussia.

Brandenburg, May 22. It is certain that the Russian Ambassador at Warsaw has delivered a declaration of notice concerning it.

Westphalia, May 18. All the Prussian troops here are to march on the 4th of June.

Prague, May 16. The marching of the Bohemia grenadiers is countermanded, on account, it is thought, of Polish affairs.

Warsaw, May 19. As the invasion of Russia on this kingdom is no longer doubtful, the greatest preparations are making for our defence, and patriotic gifts are every moment arriving from all parts of the kingdom.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Election for Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

UNDER this head was mentioned in a former paper, the good effects which had reſulted to the United States from the general government, and generally, the views of *the party* oppoſed to it and its meaſures; it is now propoſed to mention ſome of their particular objects and deſigns.

Some of the ſtate governments have always been contending with the general government, for the exerciſe of its *juſt and neceſſary* powers, and a cry is raiſed againſt certain meaſures of the latter, in order to prejudice the public mind.

The tree, however, is known by its fruit—and the country being in the moſt proſperous and happy ſituation ever known, why ſhould we hazard a change of meaſures? But, ſay the partizans who wiſh to get into power, or to put in their friends, "the act concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, is conſidered as an exciſe, and is diſagreeable to the people, and therefore muſt be repealed."

Perhaps there never was a tax or duty yet laid, that was not in ſome degree complained of; and hence the inference; that this law has been complained of by *a few intereſted people* in Pennſylvania and elſewhere, is well known, and this is laid hold of to ſerve electioneering purpoſes; but that the duty in queſtion is more odious *to the great body of the people*, than any other would be that has been propoſed, is at leaſt very doubtful.

But it ought alſo to be known, that the *very leaders of the party* who would join in a repeal of what is called the exciſe, propoſe in lieu of it, *a direct tax on landed or real eſtates*, and the people will determine which they would prefer.

It is alſo ſaid that the aſſumption of the ſtate debts will impoſe an unequal burthen. As to this point, it is very uncertain whether any further aſſumption will take place; but admitting the fact was true as ſtated, the perſons who make the aſſertion have but little merit: for under exiſting circumſtances, it is but ſaying in other words, that a certain portion of the public debt contracted for the ſupport of the late war, ſhould not be paid.

Order is one of Heaven's firſt laws, and is ſincerely wiſhed for by every good man on earth; and although individuals may inflame the minds of the citizens for the moment, it is believed that when there is time to reflect, they will judge and act in favor of good government, and in concert with *thoſe men* who were moſt inſtrumental in its eſtabliſhment.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Writer in the *Gazette of the United States* of laſt Saturday, ſigned "AN AMERICAN," has attempted to calumniate the reputation of the Secretary of State (during his abſence in Virginia) by ſeveral malicious falſhoods and inſinuations, which it is in my power to contradict. To obviate the improper impreſſions which it is the object of that publication to make, as far as reſpects any ſuppoſed connexion with the *National Gazette*, the following Affidavit is publiſhed. The motives that this writer or his party have in view in propagating calumnies at this time, need no explanation; they are ſufficiently obvious.

Perſonally appeared before me, Matthew Clarkſon, *Mayor of the City of Philadelphia*—Philip Freneau, *of the City of Philadelphia, who being duly ſworn, doth depoſe and ſay, That no negociation was ever opened with him by* Thomas Jefferſon, *Secretary of State, for the eſtabliſhment or inſtitution of the* National Gazette: *that the deponent's coming to the City of Philadelphia, as publiſher of a Newſpaper, was at no time urged, adviſed, or influenced by the above officer, but that it was his own voluntary act; and that the ſaid Gazette, nor the Editor thereof, was ever either directed, controuled, or attempted to be influenced, in any manner, either by the Secretary of State, or any of his friends; nor was a line ever, directly or indirectly, written, dictated, or compoſed for it by that officer, but that the Editor has conſulted his own judgment alone in the conducting of it—free—unfettered—and uninfluenced.*

PHILIP FRENEAU.

Sworn the 6th Auguſt, 1792, before

MATTHEW CLARKSON, *Mayor.*

The foregoing was thought neceſſary to juſtify the Secretary of State from falſe imputations reſpecting a ſuppoſed patronizing or influencing the *National Gazette*. As to what more particularly concerns myſelf, I ſhall juſt mention briefly, that the clerkſhip of foreign languages is not a new eſtabliſhment in the department of State, but has always been occupied by ſome perſon in another fixed line of buſineſs—as, for inſtance, Mr. *John Pintard*, of New-York, who held it for years; the ſalary (two hundred and fifty dollars per annum) being of itſelf inadequate to the maintenance of any man, that is capable of performing the duties of the office, and who ſhould make his ſole dependance thereupon.

But, I would aſk, why is the Editor of a Newſpaper diſqualified in a greater degree than a perſon in any other line of buſineſs, from holding the above place under the department of State—or, what poſſible reaſon can be given why the Secretary of State ſhould be laid under the neceſſity of tranſlating, any more than the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhould be obliged to perform any laborious duty in his own office?—The abſurdity is too great to bear examination.

An artful deſign to miſlead, could only have ſuggeſted that the political complexion of the *National Gazette* is at all influenced by the trifling ſalary in queſtion—or could have held up an idea, that if the ſalary did not exiſt, the principles of the Gazette would be in any reſpect different from what they are.

The "AMERICAN," in the performance alluded to, ſets out with an affected ſeriouſneſs of aſſertion, "that it was neceſſary the whole *truth* ſhould be told." It is now left to the public to determine whether the whole is not A LIE?

PHILIP FRENEAU,
Editor of the National Gazette.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.

Abſtract of European intelligence, by the Packet.

On the 12th May his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France at the Court of London, delivered an official note to Lord Grenville, Secretary of State—ſtating the reaſons which has induced the King of the French to declare war, and expreſſing hopes that the Britiſh government will ſee its inconteſtible juſtice and neceſſity—and, "perſuaded that his Britannic Majeſty deſires not leſs ardently than himſelf to ſee the States conſolidated and confirmed, the King requires, that conformably to the third article of the treaty of navigation and commerce of 26th Sept. 1786—his Britannic Majeſty would iſſue to all the ſubjects of Great-Britain an expreſs prohibition of exerciſing againſt France, or againſt French veſſels, any hoſtility at ſea, and of taking out any commiſſion or letters of reprizal from the different States or Princes who are or may be at war with France."

In conſequence of this application the King of Great-Britain iſſued a proclamation on the 25th May—ſtrictly forbidding all his ſubjects from receiving any commiſſion for arming and acting at ſea as privateers, or letters of reprizals from any enemy of the moſt Chriſtian King.

In conſequence of the proclamation iſſued againſt ſeditious writings by the Britiſh Executive on the 21ſt May—the Miniſter of France at the Court of London, ſent an official note on the 24th of the ſame month, to the Britiſh Secretary of State—which contains the following obſervations: "The royal proclamation publiſhed on the 21ſt of the preſent month, and communicated to the two houſes of parliament, contains ſome expreſſions, which appear (no doubt, contrary to the intentions of the Britiſh miniſtry) to give credit to the erroneous opinions which the enemies of France ſtrive to propagate, relative to the intentions of Great-Britain.

"If individuals of this kingdom have entered into a foreign correſpondence, tending to excite troubles; and if, as the proclamation ſeems to inſinuate, ſome Frenchmen have joined into their views, this is a circumſtance unconnected with the French nation, the legiſlative body, the King and his miniſters; it is a fact entirely unknown to them, entirely repugnant to all the principles of juſtice, and which, on being ſhewn, will be univerſally condemned throughout France.

A new ſyſtem of military regulations for his army has been publiſhed by M. Fayette—ſeveral of the articles are ſevere. Whoever within reach of the army breaks ſilence is to be put in iron for ſix years—marauding is to be ſeverely puniſhed, alſo harſh treatment of priſoners. Death is the puniſhment of any ſoldier who cries out, *we are cut off, we are betrayed*, or any thing ſimilar. No man in command is to be queſtioned for acts of ſeverity which are neceſſary in an engagement. Officers are ſubject to double puiſhment for any fault they neglect to repreſs, or any act of diſobedience to which they give way. The Camp of M. de la Fayette, it is ſaid ſavors very little of the priſtine *delicateſſe* of the French armies—every officer being obliged to follow the example of the general, by being night and day in the camp.

The Heſſian troops on the Rhine form a Cordon of 15,000 men, and are on the war eſtabliſhment.

Baron de Golt, Miniſter of Pruſſia, with the Auſtrian and Ruſſian charges des affaires were to leave Paris about the laſt of May, it was ſaid without taking leave.

The King of the French has directed proſecutions to be commenced againſt the inflammatory writers in Paris.

Patriotic gifts continue to pour in from all quarters. The author of the paper entitled *l'Ami du Roi*, M. Royou, died the 20th May. The publiſher of the paper entitled *l'Ami du Peuple*, remains inviſible; his highly inflammatory writings continue to diſturb the metropolis.

The Duke of Deux Ponts, a German Prince, appears determined to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality. Numbers of the Regiment Royal Allemand Huſſars, of Berchiny, who had deſerted, return daily.

Monſieur Bourgoing has been received at the Court of Madrid as French Miniſter; this is conſidered as equivalent to a formal recognition of the new conſtitution on the part of Spain. The funeral ceremony of the unfortunate victims of the firſt defeats of the French troops, has been celebrated at Liſle, at the public expence, in the Church St. Etienne. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has publiſhed a manifeſto in the Ruſſian Poliſh and French languages; this was delivered to the Poliſh Diet on the 18th May, in which ſhe declares her determination to take part with thoſe oppoſed to the revolution of that kingdom, to endeavor by force to reſtore the ancient conſtitution.

That ſhe may be diſappointed in her ambitious views is moſt devoutly to be wiſhed; the Poles do not appear diſpoſed to revert to their former ſtate of vaſſalage.

They have accordingly taken meaſures to defend their country—and have reſolved by a public edict, that whoever ſuffers by the inroads of the enemy ſhall be indemnified by a fraternal contribution of the whole nation.

The King of Spain has ordered eight veſſels to be fitted out at the port of Cadiz for the purpoſe of exploring the coaſts of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions, in order to enable them to form an atlas for the benefit of navigation.

The Engliſh papers contain accounts of a number of ſkirmiſhes on the frontiers, between the Auſtrians and French, with various ſucceſs. None of them appear to have any important aſpect on the great object of the war.

Two perſons, after being tried and found guilty by the criminal tribunal of Paris, have been executed for forging the Aſſignats.—A Neapolitan frigate lately chaſed two Algerine veſſels into the road of Cavalair, cloſe to the French coaſt—this has occaſioned a repreſentation from the adminiſtation of Toulon to the National Aſſembly; as the Algerines are under the protection of France—The property left by the late Emperor of Germany, is eſtimated at 15 millions of florins,

A great riot happened in London, occaſioned by a number of men and women ſervants having met at a public-houſe in Mount-ſtreet, to make merry by a dance on the King's birth-night. Juſtice Hyde, with 50 conſtables, went to the houſe and took up every ſervant in it, and conveyed them to the watch-houſe. The mob aſſembled the next day and demanded their releaſe—this buſineſs was not got over without reading the riot act, and the interpoſition of the military; ſome perſons were wounded, and many windows broken. Some Frenchmen who were in the croud; hallooed, *Ca ira, Ca ira.*—The King of Pruſſia has diſmiſſed all the French who had employments about his Court, eſpecially thoſe in his kitchen and larder.

It appears that very great fermentation has prevailed in the National Aſſembly of France, occaſioned principally by aſſertions, that an Auſtrian club exiſted in Paris, who were determined to carry off the King; and, by a motion, to diſſolve the King's body of guards—this motion, after a tumultuous debate, was carried. The guard was henceforward to be compoſed of national troops.

M. Briſſac, commander of the French King's body guard, lately diſſolved, is in a ſtate of accuſation—the Engliſh papers ſay the guard was diſbanded without conſulting the King.—The Cuſtom-Houſe at Seville, in Spain, was burnt down the 7th May, and property loſt to the amount of 40,000l.—The neutrality of Great-Britain in the preſent war on the continent, which has been formally announced in the National Aſſembly gave great ſatisfaction.—The peace and tranquility of the city of Paris being perfectly reſtored, the National Aſſembly have declared that a permanent ſitting was no longer neceſſary, and have directed that the Mayor of Paris diſcontinue his daily reports.—The ſalaries of the French Miniſters are ſettled by the Aſſembly. The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs at 75,000 livres a year, about 3000 guineas—the other Miniſters at 50,000 livres.

A journal is now publiſhed in Paris, which dates the late occurrences in that capital as having taken place at Conſtantinople.—On the 16th June, a ſquadron of four veſſels ſailed from Liſbon—a ſhip and ſloop of war, and two brigs.—The Republic of Geneva is putting herſelf in a poſture of defence againſt what they call the attacks of Freebooters.—M. d'Orleans intending to repair to the army, and there join his two ſons, has been induced to lay aſide his intention at the inſtance of the French Miniſters.—The National Aſſembly, on the 24th May, after much debate, decreed as a meaſure of public ſafety, and of general police, the tranſportation of all the nonjuring Clergy, under certain regulations.—Riots on various pretences have taken place in ſeveral parts of England.

Monday laſt the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States met at the new City-Hall, in this city—preſent, the Chief Juſtice and the whole bench of Aſſociate Judges—Buſineſs of great importance it is ſaid is pending.

Letters by the Britiſh Packet ſay, that affairs were going on well in France, and that exchange between England and that country was riſing—which is a ſure indication of the public opinion being favorable to the cauſe of liberty in that country. That Poland was actually invaded by Ruſſia—That affairs in Ireland appeared to be drawing to an intereſting criſis—that the Catholics in that kingdom were now *demanding* thoſe rights and privileges which they have heretofore prayed for.

The late Boſton papers mention ſeveral particulars as the reſult of examination, which render it highly probable that the project of a grand Canal from Connecticut River to Boſton, is practicable.

On Thurſday morning was witneſſed a very melancholy event at Mr. Henry Kizer's powder mill, in lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, between the hours of nine and ten.—There was a large quantity of powder in the mill, which by accident took fire, and blew up with a great exploſion, which was heard at Schuylkill ferry, and was there ſuppoſed to be an earthquake. Mr. Kizer, and three others, who were in the mill, were blown to pieces; and a Mr. Henry Fraily, a co-partner of Mr. Kizer, was ſo badly wounded that his life is deſpaired of. A young woman, who happened to be near the mill at the time it blew up, had both her legs broken, and was otherwiſe very much injured, by one of the rafters, which was carried from the building by the violence of the exploſion.

A MODEL OF A WHEEL CARRIAGE, with two capital improvements, thought by judges to merit the attention of the public, may be ſeen at No. 97, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Copy of a letter from JAMES MAURY, Eſq. Conſul of the United States at Liverpool, to the SECRETARY of STATE, dated 8th May, 1792.

SIR,

I REQUEST you to have it made known that no Tobacco-laden veſſel whatever, under one hundred and fifty tons regiſter, can enter an Iriſh port without being ſubject, with cargo, to confiſcation, even if only touching for orders to a market. This is preciſely the predicament of the Defiance, Capt. Hatton, touching at Cork the 26th paſt, for the orders of the conſignee here,—under ſeizure for being under ſize; but I hope will be ſoon liberated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MAURY.

The Baltimore Daily Repoſitory of the 4th inſtant, ſays—A gentleman of veracity, who arrived there late laſt evening, from Fort-Pitt, gives the following melancholy intelligence:—That on Sunday laſt a faithful Indian, that ſerved under Gen. St. Clair, and was taken on the 4th of November laſt, had arrived there—who informed that all the Commiſſioners (Major Truman, of this ſtate, Col. Hardin, of Kentucky, and others) ſent out to invite the Indians to treaty, were maſſacred by them;—that a ſergeant and 12 men, employed in making hay, in the neighborhood of Fort-Jefferſon, were all cut off—and that 2 light-horſemen, who were with them, barely eſcaped into the fort.

That the light of liberty may always ſhine with meridian ſplendor on thoſe face ſtates, and that "this light may enlighten every man that cometh into the world"—is the wiſh of every friend to the human race—but, that this may be realized, it is of indiſpenſable neceſſity that the minds of the people ſhould be made tranſparent to receive the celeſtial invigorating rays—and this again depends on education.—If there are not adequate meaſures adopted to give the great body of the people a competent portion of knowledge, to enable them to underſtand and prize the bleſſings of freedom and good government, Liberty will hardly deſcend to the third generation.

That muſt be an extraordinary government indeed, whoſe meaſures, without any exception, receive indiſcriminate approbation—and that muſt be an extraordinary epoch in the annals of mankind, which produces a race of men who are perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of thoſe who are intruſted with the management of their public affairs—But the grumblers have, almoſt without limitation or exception, condemned the adminiſtration of affairs—They *talk*, it is true, of diſapproving of *ſome* of the meaſures—but where are we to look for their approbation?

The real friends of liberty, who are the friends of tranquility and good order, could point out many things in the government to which they have ſerious objections—Few of the meaſures which receive their approbation on the whole, are entirely to their mind—but as patriots and good citizens, they do not *clamor* againſt what they diſapprove—Some things they know will be corrected by time, experience, and the good ſenſe of the people—others they think will be found either impracticable or injurious—and will of neceſſity be altered or done away.—It may be therefore fairly inferred from the different conduct of the two parties, that while the latter are for ſubmitting the operations of the government to the teſt of experience, the others are inceſſantly employed in attempts to bewilder the public mind with ideas of their ſuperior patriotiſm, integrity and information—to create ſuſpicion and jealouſy, and to ſour the diſpoſition of the people.—Whereas, to judge from the *paſt* to the future, and taking *principles* and *character* into the account, there is not a perſon of candor and intelligence in the United States, who will ſay that the proſpects of our country would be brightened, by a general change in the adminiſtration; for though it may be poſſible that there are *better* men in the United States than thoſe now employed—it may not be neceſſary to ſay that a certain Junto are not the men.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Thomas Wilſon,	White,	Tobago
Brig	Catharine,	Heitman,	Halifax
	Le Tafge, Entier,	N. Carolina	(in diſtreſs)
	Diana,	Caldwell,	N. York
	Minerva,	Morgan,	Jamaica
Sch'r	Fair American,	Trafty,	N. York
	Sukey,	Chapman,	Tobago
Sloop	Polly,	Griffin,	N. York
	Friendſhip,	Thomas,	N. Carolina
	Morning-Star,	Welden,	Virginia
	Suſannah,	Harris,	ditto
	La Deſirie,	Gaudichena,	Hiſpaniola
	Betſy,	Pedan,	St. Andero
	Iſabella,	Luce,	Boſton
	Sally,	Stevens,	New-York
	Patrick Henry,	Lindſay,	Virginia
	Induſtry,	Looy,	Egg-Harbour
	Polly,	Kelcey,	New-York

Captain Bragdon, of the Brig Friendſhip, arrived at Portland, Maſſachuſetts, informs, that a compromiſe had taken place between the mulattoes and whites at Port-au-Prince previous to his ſailing—that ſome ſhips of war had arrived there from the Cape to forward this buſineſs; but that the negroes ſtill remained at odds with the whites, and that there was no proſpect at preſent of their being reconciled.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,			20/
3 per Cents,			12/10
Deferred,			13/4
Full ſhares Bank U. S.		48	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares,	63		

☞ *T. L's. acknowledgement to X. Y. is received, but for want of room is poſtponed till Saturday.*

Sunday Schools.

THE ſociety for the inſtitution and ſupport of Firſt-Day or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having eſtabliſhed two ſchools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor, and Mr. John Barry, and one ſchool for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Viſitors do hereby earneſtly ſolicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwiſe avail themſelves of educating thoſe under their care, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, to receive that inſtruction which which is ſo neceſſary to qualify them for uſefulneſs in civil ſociety.

Firmly perſuaded of this great truth, that to diſſeminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happineſs; the Board do therefore alſo earneſtly requeſt, that all their fellow citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will uſe their influence with thoſe whoſe circumſtances prevent the inſtruction of their children, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the ſociety.

Philadelphia, 5th July, 1792.

ST. JOHN (N. B.) July 20.

Late accounts from Shelburne, inform us, that by means of the late fires which raged to a great degree in the woods and country adjacent, there hath been fifty Farm Houses consumed, on Jordon River, and in the neighborhood of Shelburne, together with Fences and crops of Grain, &c.

ALBANY, July 30.

On Saturday last, arrived in this city, directly from Scotland, —— NESBIT, Esq. a gentleman who comes warmly recommended by the celebrated Doct. Robertson, and several other literary characters of eminence in that country, as a Master of the Science of Canaling, from several years experience both in Holland and in Scotland.

The President of the northern inland L. N. Company attended by Mr. Nesbit, and a committee of Directors, left this city, this morning, on a tour, to explore the river from Troy upwards, for the purpose of prosecuting the canals with spirit the remaining part of the season, and making preparations for its more active prosecution in the ensuing year.

FREDERICK-TOWN, July 31.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Price, to Capt. Carbery, dated Old-Town, July 13, 1792.

"DEAR CAPTAIN,

"I have now set down to perform my last promise to you made at Middletown, which was to acquaint you, from time, to time, how we proceeded on our march.—I arrived here yesterday evening, with ninety-eight men out of one hundred, in better health than could have been expected from the warmth of the season, and great scarcity of water; only six complain, and they are able to march on with us.—Not a drunken man since I left Hager's-Town—and no complaints from the inhabitants, except an o'd woman, and a noted scold, who says one of the men stole an apple from her.—Give me leave to say that there never marched before a detachment of recruits that behaved better, or perhaps so well.—I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, the attention which the noncommissioned officers paid to their duty. We march from fifteen to twenty miles a day.

"It is reported that Capt. Freeman, with three men went out with a flag, and have never since been heard of.

"P. S. You may inform any Officers marching to this Post, that they will be well supplied with provision if they give timely notice."

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Yesterday arrived in this city, from Philadelphia, with a number of workmen, and all his engineers complete, Mr. PIERCE, head workman and chief engineer of the United States Manufacturing Society, on his way to the town of Paterson.—He has chartered a vessel to bring the remainder of the workmen from Philadelphia.

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3 8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4. (eptf.)

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to grass, and there being so much meadow, a large stock may be raised: it is also natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept stock, will much improve its quality, and be the most profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premises a handsome two story stone house and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; also, a good barn, with stabling, cow-house, granary, waggon-house, work-shop, and smoak-house. The situation is high, pleasant, and healthy, and affords some very agreeable prospects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jersey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the subscriber purchased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 141, South Second-street, or at No. 81, South Water-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N.B. Stock for the farm may be had of the present tenant.

Also, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-story Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-street, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

To be published by Subscription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congress,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

Subscriptions are received by the principal Booksellers, and by the Editor,

JOHN CAREY, *No. 26, Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

New-Brunswick Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 2,000 DOLLARS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the drawing of the above Lottery is postponed till the third day of September next—at which time, the Managers are positively determined the drawing shall commence, in Mr. Norman's Long Room, in the City of New-Brunswick.

Tickets are to be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry, where fortunate adventurers may receive their prize-money ten days after drawing. A list of fortunate numbers will be published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

☞ Circumstances unforeseen, and unfavorable to Lotteries, have occasioned the necessity of this further postponement. The Rector and Wardens ask the assistance of their episcopal and other friends, in supplying themselves with Tickets previous to the above day—confident that no Lottery more favorable to adventurers has been offered to the public—the deduction being only 12½ per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.

THE MANAGERS.

*** Letters directed to PETER KEENON, Post-Master, New-Brunswick (post paid) will be immediately attended to.

New-Brunswick, July 25, 1792. (eptS)

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 43, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,

A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at small work, such as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and constant employment will be given to a person with good recommendations—a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor.

July 25. [ep3w]

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses,

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14Jul) B. STODDERT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME VI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form

Of distinct Treatises or Systems.

This sixth volume contains, among a variety of interesting articles,

Dioptrics, distillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, history of Egypt, System of electricity, history of England, engraving, essaying, history of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose in Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the course of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indispensably necessary, the publisher flatters himself that the subscribers will be perfectly satisfied with his adhering strictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subscriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the same terms as usual, till the first of September, 1792, when the price will be encreased. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on subscription, by those who have not subscribed before that time.

Those who have subscribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be considered as not having subscribed.

As the subscription will probably be closed by Christmas, such as chuse to be possessors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be disappointed. July 21. eptf

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7, 1792.

FOR the information of Merchants and the Masters or Commanders of vessels, are published the following extracts from the Law for establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads within the United States.

In section 10, it is enacted that there shall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act."

In section 12, "That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are directed to the owner or consignee: but when a vessel shall be bound to another port, than that, at which she may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the said port of delivery, shall not be delivered to the postmaster at the port of entry. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid."

In section 13, "That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every such letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same."

For general information, the 14th section is published, "And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than the Postmaster-General, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newspapers, for hire or reward, or shall be concerned in setting up any foot or horse post, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet shall be carried for hire, on any established post-road, or any packet, or other vessel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general post-office may be injured, every person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of two hundred dollars. Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for every person to send letters or packets by special messenger.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Discount and Deposit, be established in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tuesday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Cashier, for the Office of Discount and Deposit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1792, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it'——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two—— Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings----Price bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12, Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month.---Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Prices, fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (ep1m & 1aw2m)

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*